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How do we make smart decisions about a changing world? with Science

> There are 7 billion people on Earth, and that number is increasing every day — human influence on our planet is ever more apparent. Changes to the natural world combined with growing human demands threaten our health and safety, our national security, our economy and our quality of life.



USGS Science Mission Areas

Core Science Systems (Ecosystems)

Climate and

Land Use Change

Natural Hazards

Water

Energy and Minerals

Environmental Health

USGS Alaska Science Center: Changing Arctic Ecosystems Initiative





OUTLINE:

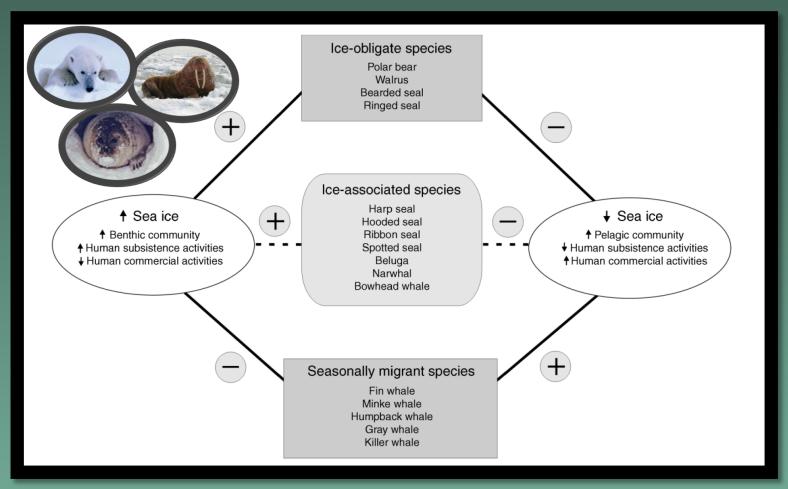
- Future outlook (projections)
- Observational studies
 - Polar bears (USGS)
 Pacific walruses (USGS)



Humpback and beluga whales (ADF&G) Ringed and spotted seals (NSB)



Arctic marine mammals and climate change: impacts and resilience

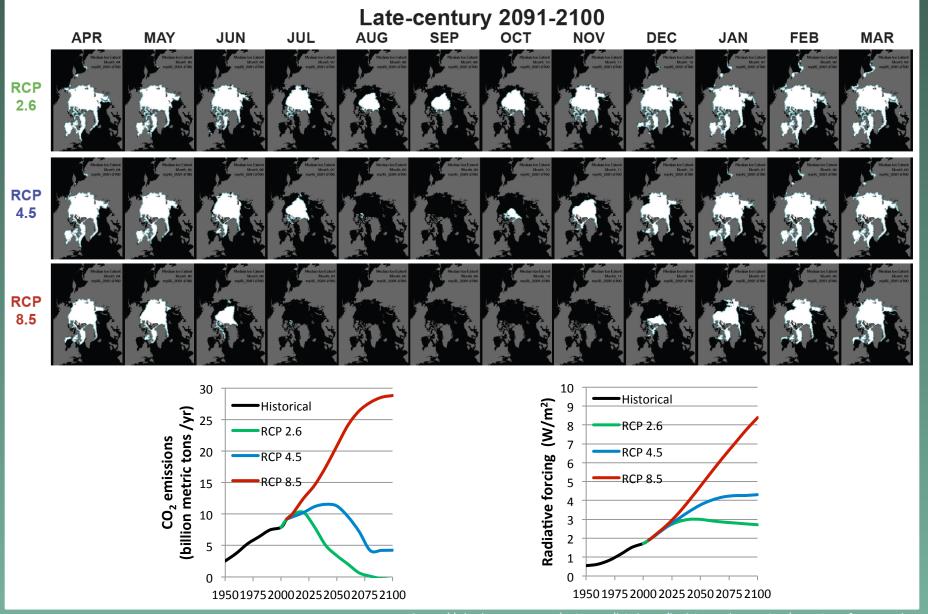


Moore and Huntington, 2008. Ecol. Appl.





Future implications of sea ice loss depend on future levels of global emissions



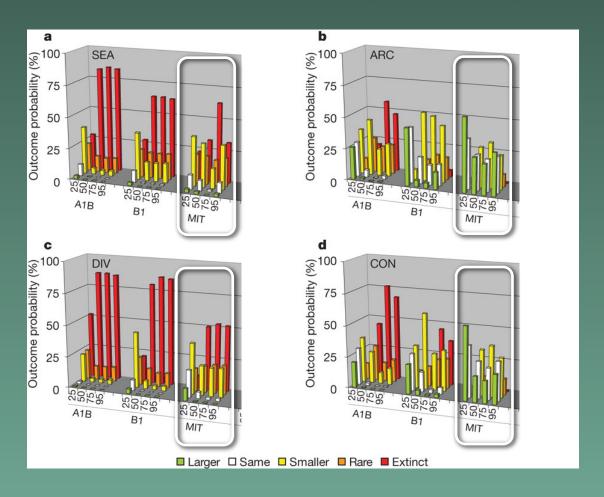






Slide #5

Bayesian network models to infer future polar bear population status



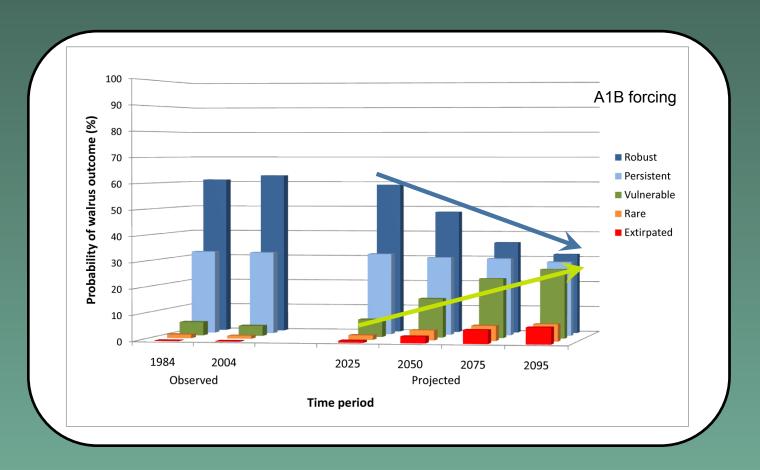
Greenhouse gas mitigation (MIT) can reduce sea-ice loss and increase polar bear persistence

http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v468/n7326/abs/nature09653.html





Projected status of the Pacific walrus in the 21st century



Jay, et al. (2011) Polar Biol.







USGS science staff:

Todd Atwood, George Durner, Kristin Simac, Karyn Rode, Anthony Pagano, Jeff Bromaghin, Lily Peacock, Ty Donnelly, Steve Amstrup (retired)

Polar Bear Project website



USGS science staff:

Chad Jay, Tony Fischbach, Mark Udevitz, Rebecca Taylor, Sarah Sonsthagen, Brian Battaille, William Beatty

Pacific Walrus Project website





Tracking data are fundamental to understanding relationships with sea ice











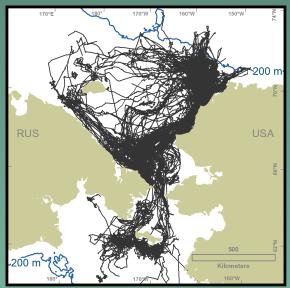


Tracking data are fundamental to understanding relationships with sea ice



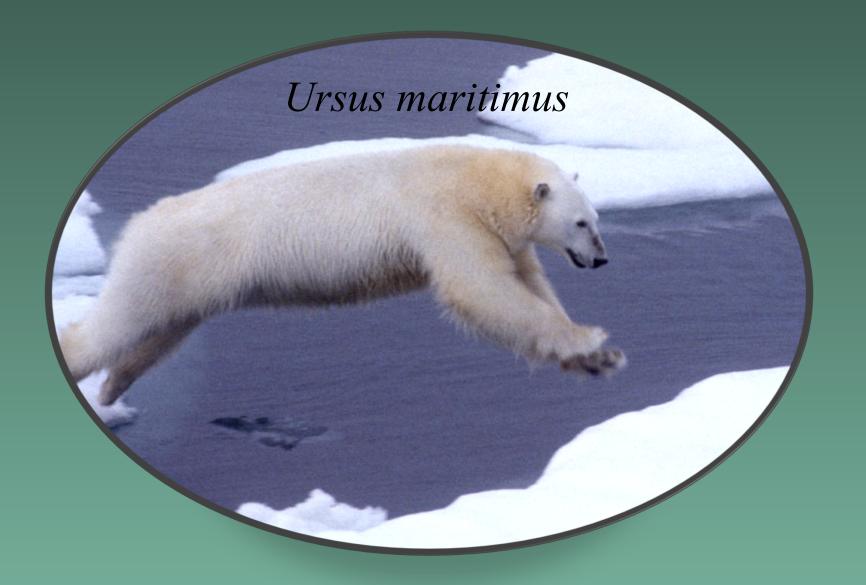








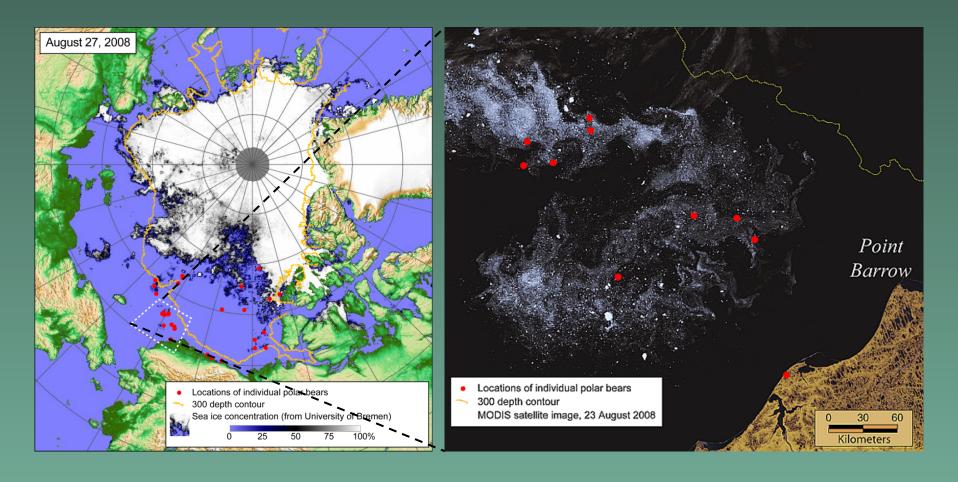








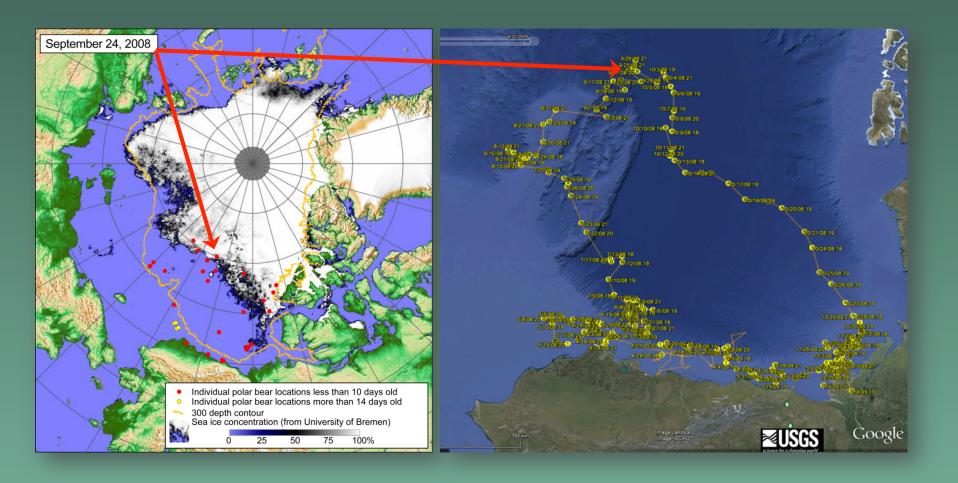
Polar bears must contend with vast areas of rapidly melting sea ice







Long-distance movements to remain on the retreating ice pack







Long-distance movements by polar bears to remain on the retreating ice pack





Slide #14





Pagano, et al. (2012) Can. J. Zool.





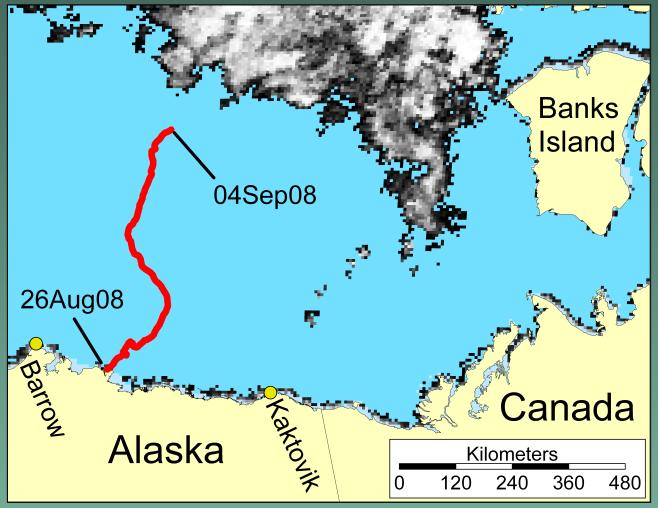


Pagano, et al. (2012) Can. J. Zool.





Adult female polar bear that swam continuously for 9 days and 687 km



Durner et al. (2011), Polar Biol.



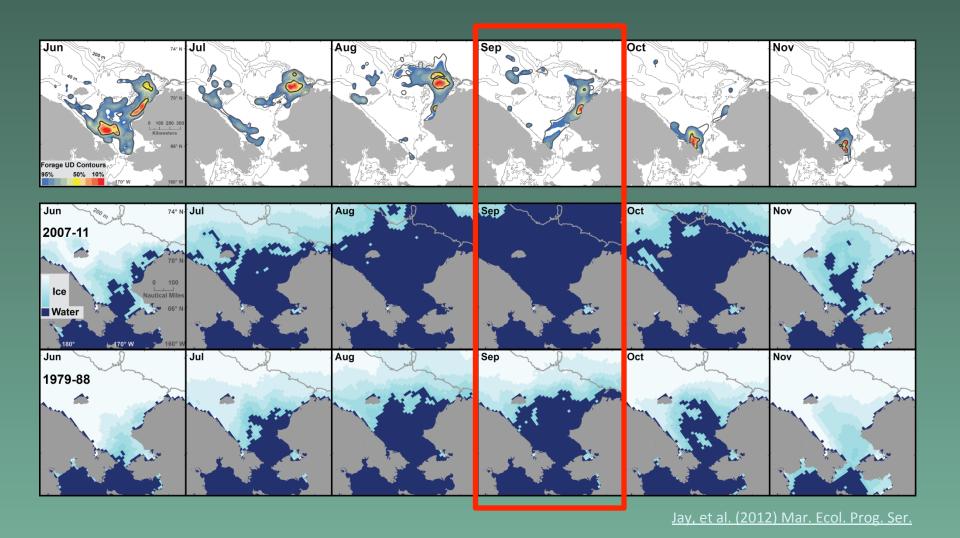








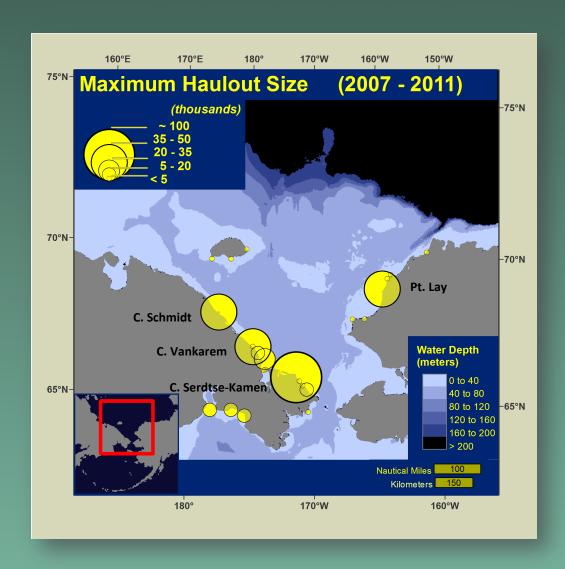
Walrus areas of use in the Chukchi Sea during sparse sea ice cover







Summer-fall walrus haul-outs 2007-2011





Summer-fall walrus haul-outs are increasing in size and duration



<u>USGS walrus videos</u>





Disturbances at haul-outs are sometimes fatal





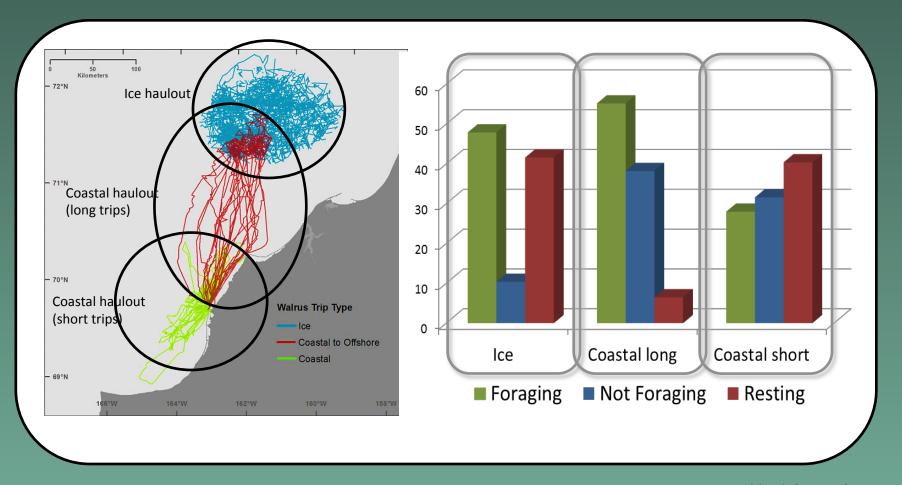


http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2009/1291/





Foraging from land haul-outs is less efficient than from sea ice



Jay, Fischbach (in prep)





Agencies and institutions involved in Arctic marine ecological research (an incomplete list)



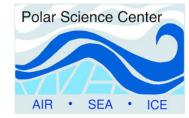












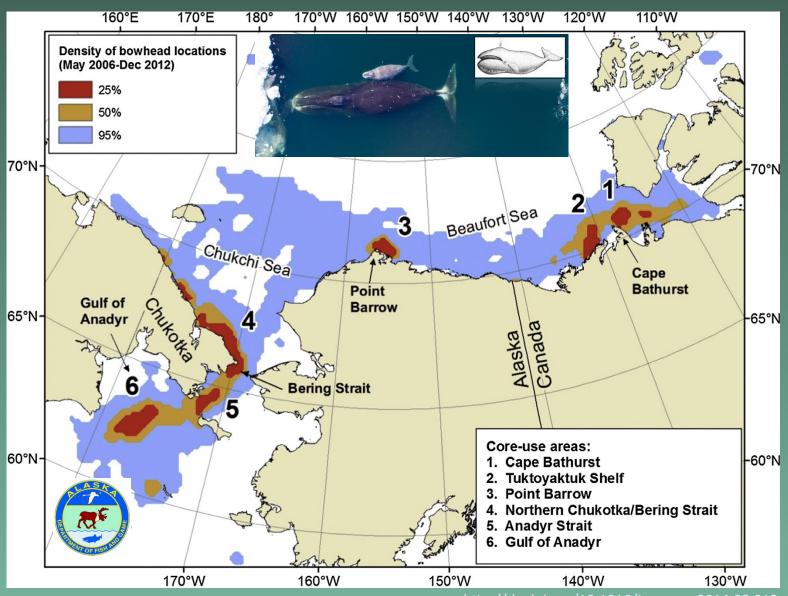








Core-use areas used by bowhead whales, 2006–2012

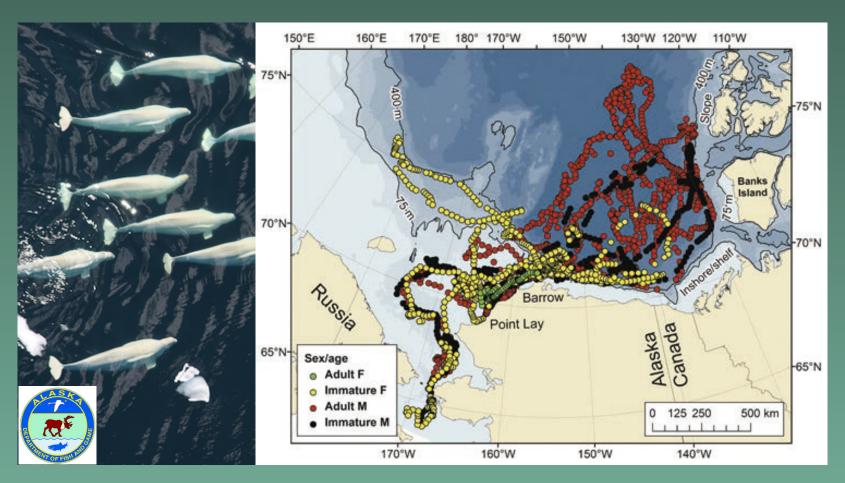


http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pocean.2014.08.012





Eastern Chukchi beluga whales, 1998 – 2008

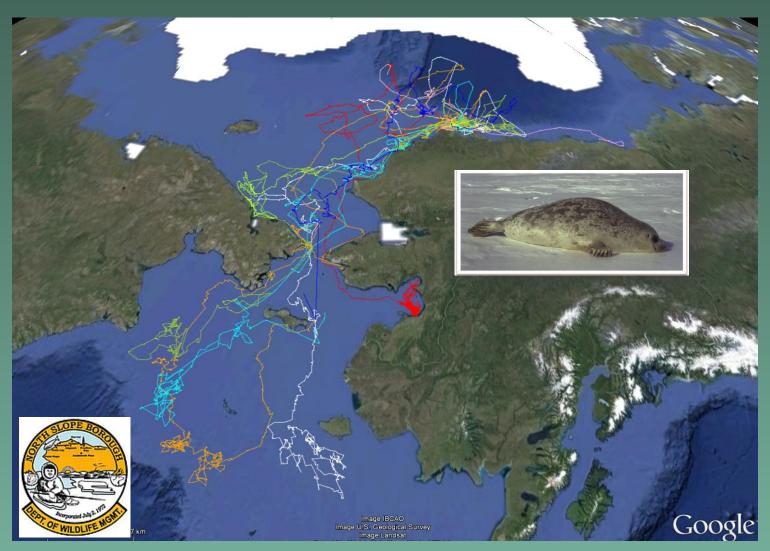


http://pubs.aina.ucalgary.ca/arctic/Arctic66-4-389.pdf





Ringed seals tagged during summer near Barrow

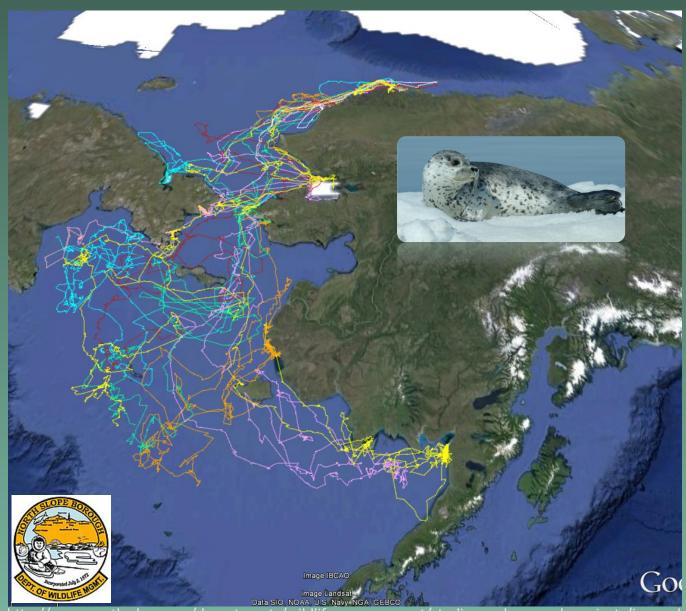


http://www.north-slope.org/departments/wildlife-management/studies-and-research-projects/ice-seals





Spotted seals tagged during summer near Barrow



http://www.north-slope.org/departments/wildlife-management/studies-and-research-projects/ice-seals





While the Arctic experiences rapid ecological change, vigilant research and monitoring will be key to practicing environmental stewardship.















